# Mongolian Grammar Guide

# Mongolian Grammar Guide

*Senior Missionary Language Training*

## Instructions to Language Tutors and Missionaries

The objective of the Language Tutoring Program for Senior Missionaries is to enable them, and others, to begin communicating meaningfully and as early as possible in their mission language. In order to help accomplish this objective, this grammar guide provides a focus on only the most basic grammatical structures of the language; intended for those who are studying the language for the first time. By limiting the focus of the missionaries to the basic concepts outlined in this guide, seniors will be able to concentrate their energy and attention on doing a few things very well, rather than trying to cover everything. The content of this guide has been prepared to enable seniors to communicate the following in their mission language:

- Asking About and Expressing a State of Being
- Asking About and Expressing Possession
- Asking About and Describing Objects and People
- Asking About and Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, and Intention
- Asking About and Describing Simple Actions and Events
- Asking and Answering Questions of Time, Place and Purpose
- Narrating Simple Experiences and Stories

The lessons are designed to insure that the missionaries can communicate each of the above concepts under the following three conditions:

1) using both questions and answers
2) in the simplest forms of the present, past, and future
3) in both the affirmative and the negative

**Lesson sequence to be followed**: It is recommended that the grammar lessons be studied in the sequence that they appear in this guide. Missionaries may refer to the designated language text for further explanations on any of the points of grammar as they move through this guide.

**Teach and practice from the visual displays:** Use the visual displays in this document for practice during tutoring sessions. They are designed to provide a "visual connection" between tutor and learner, especially when on the telephone. The visual nature of the displays is intended to eliminate much of the need for grammar rules, by "showing" rather than "explaining".

**Refer when necessary to the language text:** For each lesson in this document, missionaries and tutors may refer to the designated language text whenever necessary to answer questions they may have regarding the grammar, and should continue to refer to it once they are in the field.

**Pace for moving through this grammar guide:** There is no need to move too quickly through the lessons. Time should be spent on building confidence in using the structures in each lesson before moving on. Spend the necessary time increasing vocabulary and reviewing previous lessons before moving too quickly ahead. The lessons will build on each other as you move through the sequence.

**Use a variety of activities:** It is not necessary to cover a "new lesson" in each tutoring session. Missionaries will gain more confidence when they are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of activities on the same principle. This will more likely insure that they are not only mastering concepts and structures as they go, but that they have ample opportunity to review and maintain their confidence in all past lesson material. Tutors should plan and conduct many "communicative" language-type activities as part of their tutoring, including the performance of "tasks", which are studied separately.

**Speak the language:** Speak the language at every opportunity. An explanation here and there may be necessary in English, but missionaries need ample opportunity to "see themselves communicating in the language". This will build their confidence more than anything else. Tutors should limit their own use of the language to the structures and vocabulary that the missionaries have learned up to that point, so as to increase the likelihood of their success in listening and responding in the language during tutoring sessions.

**Organize note-taking:** When missionaries have questions on particular grammatical structures, they should write any notes in the margins of the text or on the visual display sheets of this document where that particular principle is located. By doing so, their notes will be automatically organized for future reference, because they will be written on the pages which deal with that principle.

**Use a pocket notebook for vocabulary**: Vocabulary items should be written in an organized way in a small, pocket-sized notebook, which can be carried with them for easy reference while speaking the language. Keep two separate lists for easy access; one of verbs, and the other for general vocabulary items. For example, keep a list of verbs in the front of the notebook, and a list of all other vocabulary items in the back. Write in the language on the left side of the page, with the English equivalent on the right side. This makes for easy review by covering either one or the other side of the list.

**Use vocabulary notebook for review**: Not having easy access to one's notes is one of the most frustrating hindrances of note taking, and thus of systematic review. By using the vocabulary notebooks, missionaries can be much more successful in their review because they can always be working from a current, up-to-date list. Be selective at first. Don't try to remember or write everything down. Select those vocabulary items / verbs that you will use most frequently and build from there.

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# 1. Overview of the Language

- Establish / review meaning of basic parts of speech in English. For example: Noun, Verb. Adjective, Subject, Object, etc…

- Compare and contrast major differences / similarities of the language to English

## -The Language and People:

Mongolian is written using the Cyrillic alphabet, the same one that Russian uses (plus two letters). You may be interested to know where the Mongolian alphabet came from. Before Ghengis Khan began to conquer the known world, writing was unknown to the Mongols. At the beginning of Ghengis' conquest in the 1200's, there was a small tribe of people just to the west of Mongolia called the Uighurs. When Ghengis' army conquered this tribe, he learned that they had a writing system (which we now call the Uighur Script or the Old Script) and commanded that his sons be taught it. It was adapted for the Mongolian language and was used until 1936. At this time, the Mongolian Communist Party officially converted the entire language into the Cyrillic alphabet and taught it as the offficial language in the education system.

This grammar guide is intended to help missionaries and others begin to communicate meaningfully as early as possible and is not meant to be a comprehensive grammar of the language.

## -Parts of Speech:

Before we begin learning Mongolian it may be helpful to review some of the basic parts of English, called the parts of speech. You may or may not remember all these terms from school, but let's take some time to review them now.

**Noun:** Nouns are usually one of the following: person, place or thing. In English nouns are marked with **articles** 'a' or 'the' (Ex. *the* gospel or *a* book). Nouns can also be made **plural** by adding '-s' or '-es' to the word (ex. book; book*s,* box; box*es*). In Mongolian there are two types of nouns:

| **Substantive Names** | **Proper Names** |
|---|---|
| the scriptures | Joseph Smith |
| a box | Elder Johnson |
| the book | Jim |

**Pronoun:** Pronouns take the place of nouns. There are also two types of Pronouns: Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of Common Nouns and Personal Pronouns take the place of Personal Proper Names. (Ex. Jim bought *the book.* → He bought *that*.)

| **Demonstrative Pronouns** | **Personal Pronouns** |
|---|---|
| This, That | I, Me, We, Us |
| These, Those | You, You (plural) |
| | He, She, It |
| | They |

**Adjective:** Adjectives make communication fun and expressive. Adjectives modify or clarify nouns. (Ex. smart, funny, red, green, big, small, etc…) They usually occur between articles and nouns. Ex: the truck, the big blue truck
[article][noun] [article][adjective][adjective][noun]

**Preposition:** Prepositions are sometimes called 'place words' because they tell us where something is happening. (Ex: at, from, to, for, etc…) In most languages prepositions are used to add extra information about the sentence. Prepositions can be used to make sentences very detailed. (Ex: John kicked the ball to the boys by the tree on the hill under the bright blue sky.) In Mongolian, prepositions are mostly suffixes.

**Verb:** Verbs are sometimes called "action words" because they usually make you think of an action. (Ex. jump, run, kick, etc…) Verbs can also change **tense** by adding '-ed,' '-ing,' or an auxiliary verb like 'will.' **Tense** tells you when the action happens. We sometimes think of tense as past, present, future, or imperative (command) tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Past tense** | Saraa studied the lesson. |
| **Present tense** | Saraa studies the lesson. |
| **Future tense** | Saraa will study the lesson. |
| **Imperative tense** | Study the lesson! |

## - Differences to English:

**Word Order:**

In order to learn Mongolian it is helpful to examine the differences and similarities to English. The first important difference that you will notice is the word order, or structure of Mongolian. Let's look at the difference:

| English: | Mongolian: |
|---|---|
| John kicked the ball. | **Жон бөмбөгийг өшиглөсөн.** |
| [Subject] [Verb] [Object] | (John ball the kicked.) |
| | [Subject] [Object] [Verb] |

Notice that the verb 'kicked' goes last in the Mongoian sentence. This pattern, Subject – Object – Verb, is how most Mongolian sentences are constructed. (Ex. English: I understood the question; Mongolian: I question the understood.)

**Plural**

In English, to make a noun plural typically we add an '-s' or '-es' to the end of the noun. In Mongolian, however, they make nouns plural in a slightly different way. Instead of adding letters to the *end* of the word they add suffixes such as **–нар, -ууд, -үүд, -с, -д, -чууд, -чүүд, чуул, -чүүл** are added. (English: Elder + -s = Elders; Mongolian: Elder + -uud = Elderuud)

**Interrogatives** (Questions)

When we ask Yes or No questions in Mongolian it is a little different than English. To ask a Yes / No question in English we usually begin the question with the word 'is' or 'are.' (Ex. Are you going to the store?) In Mongolian they simply say the statement (Ex. You (are) store to going.) and add the question particle – **уу?, -үү?, - юу?, -юү?, -вэ?, -бэ?** at the end of the sentence to make it into a question. (Ex. You (are) store to going **уу?**)

## 2. Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation

*(See Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation in a Mongolian reference book.)*

- Learn the alphabet and basic elements of pronunciation so that you can begin to read in the language. Practice pronouncing each Mongolian vowel and consonant as needed. Pay special attention to unique sounds that include *ng*, diphthongs, and other complex sounds.
- Begin to read and write Mongolian. Practice intonation and the glottal catch as appropriate.
- Establish and maintain regular daily reading exercises from Gospel Principles, the scriptures, the *Liahona*, and the hymns, for pronunciation and comprehension purposes.

The Mongolian Cyrillic alphabet has 35 letters. They are classified into three kinds as: vowels, consonants and sign letters.

| LETTER | SOUND | SOUND | PRONUNCIATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **А а** | *Pronounced like the **a** in **father, farther*** | [ah] | **аа**в, **а**х, **а**лим, **А**м**ара** |
| **Б б** | *As English **b** as in **boy, big, baby*** | [beh] | **б**агш, **Б**аатар |
| **В в** | *As English **v** as in **van, vaccuum*** | [veh] | **в**аар, **в**азилин, **В**аанчиг |
| **Г г** | *As English **g** as in **green, goat*** | [geh] | **г**ал, **г**эр**,** ца**г**, **Г**алаа |
| **Д д** | *As English **d** as in **dog, doll*** | [deh] | **д**алай, **д**үү, **Д**олгор |
| **Е е** | *As English **ye** as in **yes or yet,** but it is prounced little stronger* | [yeh] | **е**эвэн, **е**р, **Е**рөөлт |
| **Ё ё** | *Pronounced little bit stronger than **yo** in **yoga, yoda*** | [yoh] | **ё**отон, **Ё**ндон |
| **Ж ж** | *As English **j** as in **jeep, jeans, jelly*** | [ jeh] | **ж**ар, бөг**ж**, **Ж**аргал |
| **З з** | *As English **z** as in **zebra,zoo*** | [zeh] | **з**алуу, **з**уу, **З**олоо |
| **И и** (n) | *English **ee, ea** as in **feed, need, read***<br>*It usually goes with the feminine vowels such as:* э, ө, ү, | [ea] | **и**ш**и**г, **И**рмүүн |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Й й** | *It does not go by itself and always goes with the letter* и *and vowels. When* ***it goes with*** **и** *it is pronounced as long* **ий**.<br>*When* ***it goes with vowels****, it influences the vowels to be pronounced as dipthong sounds such as:****ай, эй, ой, уй, үй*** | [half ea] | **ий**м, т**ий**м, **ай**маг, эвт**эй**, **ой**, **уй**тгар, **үй**л |
| **К к** | *English* ***k*** *sound as in* ***kid, kitten, cap, cat*** | [keh] | мар**к, к**ино |
| **Л л** | *As the English* ***l*** *as in* ***like, light, life health, wealth****, however, it is little stronger sound* | [il] | **л**аа, а**л**хам, го**л**, **Л**ихай |
| **М м** | *Always as the English* ***m*** *in* ***man, moon, many*** | [im] | **М**онгол, э**м**ч, **М**өөгий |
| **Н н** | *Pronounced as the English* ***n*** *in* ***noon, none, nine*** | [in] | **н**ар, **н**огоо, **н**омлогч, **Н**араа |
| **О о** | *As the English* ***o*** *as in* ***honest, not, hot*** | [o] | **о**р, н**о**м, **О**юун |
| **Ө ө** | *There is no equavalent sound in English. It sounds similar to the combination of* ***oh*** *in* ***oh no*** *phrase* | [oh] | **өвөө**, **өө**р, **Ө**лзий |
| **П п** | *As the English* ***p*** *as in* ***pat, pet, pretty*** | [peh] | **п**ионер, **П**агмаа |
| **Р р** | *Pronounced as stronger rolled* **r** as in **radio** | [err] | **р**адио, а**р**ав, ха**р**, **р**ашаан, **Р**авдан |
| **С с** | *As the English* ***s*** *as in* ***kiss, sauce, some, soccer*** | [iss] | **с**үн**с**, **с**ар, **С**араа |
| **Т т** | *Pronounced stronger* ***t*** *as in* ***too, tennis, top*** | [teh] | **т**оо, Хрис**т**, **Т**огтох |
| **У у** | *No equivalent sound in English.*<br>*Remember to say "Ulaanbaatar" the capital city of Mongolia* | no similar sound | м**уу**, л**уу**ван**, ус, У**ндрам |
| **Ү ү** | *Always as the English* ***oo*** *as in* ***food, mood, hood*** | [oo] | н**үү**дэл, **үү**л, **Ү**рчгэр |
| **Ф ф** | *As the Englih* ***f*** *as in* ***fat, funny, free*** *(it will be mostly used for writing the foreign words)* | [fa] | **ф**абрик, Ни**ф**ай |
| **Х х** | *Sounds similar of "****h****" sound in English as in* ***hi, hello*** | [he] | **х**авар, ал**х**ам, **Х**андаа |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ц ц** | *Pronounced like the* ***combination of ts*** *as in* ***bats, tsar*** | [tseh] | **ц**аг, **ц**агаан, **Ц**оож |
| **Ч ч** | *Always as the English* ***ch*** *as in* ***check, chair, cheap*** | [cheh] | **ч**и, **ч**анга, Аврag**ч** |
| **Ш ш** | *Always as the English* ***sh*** *as in* ***shoe, shop, shall*** | [ish] | **ш**аг**ш**уурга, **ш**инэ |
| **Щ щ** | *Say the* sh *and go directly to the* ch like in *fresh cheese (not often used) it is used mostly to write the foreign words in Mongolian* | [ishcheh] | there is no word in Mongolian. |
| **Ъ ъ** | *Soundless on it's own. When it comes with the word, it sounds like* ***ea*** *in English* | hard sign | явъя |
| **Ы ы** (m) | *Pronounced as the English* ***ee, ea*** *as in* ***feed, need, heat.*** *It always goes with the masculine vowels such as:* a, o, y | [ea] | ах**ы**н, Мормон**ы**, Жон**ы** |
| **Ь ь** | *Influences the front vowels to be pronounced as dipthong sound such as* Vowels "o" *sounds like* ой | soft sign | мор**ь**, хон**ь**, аль |
| **Э э** | *As the English sound* ***e*** *as in* ***bet, elephant*** | [eh] | **ээ**ж, **э**хнэр, **э**мээ, **Э**нхээ |
| **Ю ю** | *Sounds similar to the Enlgish word* ***you*** | [you] | **ю**у, **Ю**мчмаа |
| **Я я** | *As the English* ***ya*** *as in* ***yard*** | [ya] | **я**маа, **я**мар, ба**я**ртай, **Я**нжмаа |

## Reading drill of consonants:

| б | в | г | д | ж | з | к | л | м |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ба | ва | га | да | жа | за | ка | ла | ма |
| бэ | вэ | гэ | дэ | жэ | зэ | кэ | лэ | мэ |
| би | ви | ги | ди | жи | зи | ки | ли | ми |
| бо | во | го | до | жо | зо | ко | ло | мо |
| бу | ву | гу | ду | жу | зу | ку | лу | му |
| бө | вө | гө | дө | жө | зө | кө | лө | мө |
| бү | вү | гү | дү | жү | зү | кү | лү | мү |

| н | п | р | с | т | ф | х | ц | ч | ш |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| на | па | ра | са | та | фа | ха | ца | ча | ша |
| нэ | пэ | рэ | сэ | тэ | фэ | хэ | цэ | чэ | шэ |
| ни | пи | ри | си | ти | фи | хи | ци | чи | ши |
| но | по | ро | со | то | фо | хо | цо | чо | шо |
| ну | пу | ру | су | ту | фу | ху | цу | чу | шу |
| нө | пө | рө | сө | тө | фө | хө | цө | чө | шө |
| нү | пү | рү | сү | тү | фү | хү | цү | чү | шү |

Mongolian vowels fall into three categories, male / **эр**, female / **эм**, and neutral / **саармаг үсэг**. Male and female vowels will never be used in the same word if the word is originally Mongolian. Foreign words don't necessarily follow that rule. The negative ending and Mongolian names may also be exceptions to the rule. This concept is called vowel harmony and will be very important to remember in upcoming lessons.

Vowel harmony is important for two reasons. First, if the first syllable in any word in Mongolian contains a male vowel, all of the other syllables in that word will only contain male vowels. Likewise if the first syllable contains a female vowel, all of the other syllables will contain only female vowels. Neutral vowels may exist in both male and female words, but male vowels and female vowels can never exist together in the same word. The second important reason for vowel harmony we will discuss when we learn about adding suffixes to Mongolian words.

This chart below shows the seven basic vowels of the Mongolian language:

| Masculine | Feminine | Neutral |
|---|---|---|
| **а** as in **ах** (*brother*) | **э** as in **ээж** (*mother*) | **и** as in **ир** (*come*) |
| **у** as in **ус** (*water*) | **ү** as in **үг** (*word*) | |
| **о** as in **ор** (*bed*) | **ө** as in **өг** (*give*) | |

The following vowels are called helping vowels because they are not used as often as the basic vowels:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **я - яв** (*go*) | **е – ер** (*ninety*) | **ё - ёс** (*custom*) | **ю - юм** (*thing*) | **ы - номын** *(book of*) | **й - сайн** (*good*) |

## A long vowel is written by doubling the vowel.

**аа** as in **аав** (*father*)
**ээ** as in **ээж** (*mother*)
**ий** as in **ийм** (*such*)
**оо** as in **оо** (*toothpaste*)
**уу** as in **уул** (*mountain*)
**өө** as in **өөр** (*different*)
**үү** as in **үүл** (*cloud*)
**яа** as in **яармаг** (*fair*)
**еэ** as in **еэвэн** (*cookie*)
**ёо** as in **ёотон** (*lump sugar*)
**ю** as in **юу** (*what*)
**ею** as in **хөеө** (*nest*)
**юү** as in **юүдэн** (*hood*)

## Diphthongs in Mongolian are combinations of a vowel sound and "half ee".

**ай** as in **аймаг** (*province*)
**эй** as in **эвтэй** (*friendly*)
**ой** as in **ойтой** (*forested*)
**уй** as in **уйтгар** (*sad*)
**үй** as in **үйл** (*act*)

*Practice these vowels with your companion until you can pronounce them easily and can easily recognize whether they are male, female, neutral.

Three Steps to Pronunciation:

1. First, focus on the vowels in the new word (Every syllable has one vowel). Thus, a word with three vowels (ex. **жаргалмаа**) also has three syllables (**жар-гал-маа**). The vowels form the skeleton of the word.

2. Second, connect the vowels to the consonants and fill the flesh on the skeleton.

3. Finally, dress the word by adding correct stress and intonation.

Note: More explanation on pronunciation is found in the Missionary Language Lessons (MLL) # 1.

Three Mongolian consonants look and sound identical to the English equivalents

a) **К к, М м, Т т**

*b*) Create English words using only these consonants and the vowels. Some examples are given below:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **мама** | **ийт** | **туу** | | |
| **күкү** | **ю** | **муу** | | |
| **том** | **юта** | **ти** | | |
| **түм** | **ет** | **кют** | | |
| **ком** | **мийт** | **тийм** | | |

Two Mongolian consonants look similar to and sound identical to the English equivalents

*a)* **Б б, Д д**

*b)* Create English words using only these and the above consonants and the vowels. Include some Mongolian words that are cognates or that you are sure they know already. Some examples are given below to get your creative juices flowing.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **бэб** | **код** | **кюба** | | |
| **эд** | **од** | **ёда** | | |
| **бүүт** | **би** | **кайт** | | |
| **дэби** | **бади** | **мүүдий** | | |
| **бийк** | **бюти** | **ё-ё** | | |

Five Mongolian consonants look like their English equivalents, but have totally different sounds

a) **В в, Н н, Р р, С с, Х х**
b) Create English words using only these and the above consonants and the vowels. Include some Mongolian words that are cognates or that you are sure they know already. Some examples are given below.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **вайт** | **банан** | **Сараа** | | |
| **нийс** | **хиам** | **Тамираа** | | |
| **вэн** | **санта** | **Нараа** | | |
| **бүүт** | **са** | **Баатар** | | |

There are ten remaining Mongolian consonants.

a) **Г г, Ж ж, Л л, П п, Ф ф, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Щ щ, З з**
b)Use the above strategy and names until you have mastered the alphabet and are confident.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Гордон Б. Хинкли** | **футбол** | **дайз** | | |
| **Прово** | **цемент** | **шоу** | | |
| **чүү** | **Элвис** | **жооб** | | |

## 3. Asking About / Expressing a State of Being

*(See Personal Pronouns and Question Particles in a Mongolian reference book)*

Personal Pronouns

| | Singular | Plural |
|---|---|---|
| *1st* | **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| *2nd* | **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** *You* (pl.) |
| *3rd* | **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** (close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

**+**

**Nouns**

**Номлогч -** *missionary*
**Багш –** *teacher*
**Эмч -** *doctor*
**Эмэгтэй -** *female*
**Эрэгтэй -** *male*
**Найз -** *friend*
**Эмээ -** *grandmother*
**Өвөө** - *grandfather*
**Монгол -** *Mongolian*

**+**

Negative
**биш**
*not*

*Question Particles*
**уу?** *(m)*
**үү?** *(f)*
**юу?** *(m)*
**юү?** *(f)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q. Та Америк уу?** | **Q. Тэд эмч үү?** |
| *You American (qp)?* | *They doctors (qp)?* |
| **A. Тийм, би Америк.** | **A. Тийм, тэд эмч.** |
| *Yes, I American.* | *Yes, they doctors.* |
| **A. Үгүй, би Америк биш.** | **A. Үгүй, тэд эмч биш.** |
| *No, I American not.* | *No, they doctors not.* |

There are two different words for the word "you" in Mongolian. **"Та"** shows respect and thus is used with people who are older than you. It is also used with people who are about your same age that you don't know very well. **"Чи"** is used with close friends your same age, and with those younger than you. When asking yes/no questions the question particle **уу**, **үү, юү,** or **юу** is used according to vowel harmony. Question particles **УУ /ҮҮ** will be used after the noun ending with the consonants according to the vowel harmony rules. **Юу / Юү** will be used after the noun ending with doubles vowels and dipthongs. The word **биш** is equal to "not" in English. Pronouns in the third person **"энэ, тэр, эд, тэд"** denote only the how far or close the speaker is to you. If a speaker is sitting next you, you will use **"энэ** and **эд ."** However, there are not big difference using эд, тэд.

## *qp* = Question Particle

## 4. Asking About / Describing Objects

*(See Asking About / Describing Objects in a Mongolian reference book)*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nouns | | | |
| **Q. Энэ юу вэ?** *This what( qp)?* | **A. Энэ** … *This…* | **сандал** | *chair* | | |
| | | **ном** | *book* | | |
| | | **цонх** | *window* | | |
| | **+** | **хаалга** | *door* | | |
| **Q. Тэр юу вэ?** *That what (qp)?* | **A. Тэр** … *That…* | **дэвтэр** | *notebook* | | |
| | | **харандаа** | *pencil* | | |
| | | **үзэг** | *pen* | **+** | Negative |
| | | **зураг** | *picture* | | **биш** |
| | | **хавтас** | *binder* | | *not* |
| | | **ширээ** | *desk* | | |
| | | **гэр** | *ger (house)* | | |
| | | **сарлаг** | *yak* | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q. Энэ юу вэ?** | **Q. Тэр юу вэ?** |
| *This what (qp)?* | That what (qp)? |
| **A. Энэ сандал.** | **A. Тэр зураг.** |
| *This chair.* | *That picture.* |
| **A. Энэ сандал биш.** | **A. Тэр зураг биш.** |
| *This chair not.* | *That picture not.* |

To form questions in Mongolian, the normal sentence structure is followed and a question particle is added to the end of the sentence. The question particle introduced in this lesson **"ВЭ"** is used with open-ended questions except the last word in the sentence ends of one of the following consonants:

**в, л, м, н.**

***qp* = Question Particle**

## 5. Asking About / Describing People

*(See verb "хэн" in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Q. Энэ хэн бэ?**
*This who (qp)?*

**A. Энэ**…
*This…*

**Q. Тэр хэн бэ?**
*That who (qp)?*

**A. Тэр**…
*That…*

**+**

Nouns

| | |
|---|---|
| **бошиглогч** | *prophet* |
| **дагалдагч** | *apostle* |
| **багш** | *teacher* |
| **эмч** | *doctor* |
| **номлогч** | *missionary* |
| **оюутан** | *student* |

**+**

Names

| | |
|---|---|
| **Бат** | *Bat* |
| **Оюун** | *Oyun* |
| **Чимгээ** | *Chimgee* |
| **Баяраа** | *Bayaraa* |
| **Гэрэл** | *Gerel* |
| **Есүс Христ** | *Jesus Christ* |

**+**

Negative
**биш**
*(not)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q. Энэ хэн бэ?**<br>*This who (qp)?* | **Q. Тэр хэн бэ?**<br>*That who (qp)?* |
| **A. Энэ Жаргал.**<br>*This Jargal.* | **A. Тэр эмч.**<br>*That doctor.* |
| **A. Энэ Жаргал биш**.<br>*This Jargal not.* | **A.Тэр эмч биш**.<br>*That doctor not.* |

The question word **"хэн"** is used to ask who. The question particle **"БЭ"** is used in open ended questions when the last word in the sentence ends in one of the following consonants**: в, л, м, н.** The rest of them use **вэ?**

*qp* = Question Particle

## 6. <u>Introduction to the Cases</u> - *(General Guidelines to the Cases)*

*(See Cases in a Mongolian reference book)*

| Names of the cases | Questions which indicate which case to use. | Endings for nouns | When do we use the endings? | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nominative** - Нэрлэх | *Who* - Хэн<br>*What* - Юу | no endings | | *Brother* - **Ах**<br>*English*:: TENGIS ate.<br>*Mongolian:* TENGIS ate. |
| **Genitive** - Харьяалах | *Of whom* - Хэний,<br>*Of what* - Юуны | ийн, ын,<br>ий, ы, н, ны | **ийн-** fem. word ending with a consonant.<br>**ын-** masc. word ending with a consonant<br>**ий** (f)<br>**ы** (m)- a word ending with letter н<br>**н-**after dipthongs<br>**ны-** after the nouns ending with consonant "р" | *Of brother* - **ахЫН**<br>*English:* Book **OF** Mormon, or Mormon**'S** Book.<br>*Mongolian:* Mormon**Ы** Book. |
| **Dative** - Өгөх Орших | *To whom* - Хэнд,<br>*To wha t*- Юунд | д, т | **т-** after vowels, в, г, р, с rest<br>**д -** if the word ends with<br>**ж, ч, ш, щ** use " **И**" before the suffix | *To brother* - **ахаД**<br>*English:* gave **TO** TENGIS.<br>*Mongolian:* TENGIS**T** gave. |
| **Accusative** – Заах | *Whom* - Хэнийг,<br>*What* - Юуг | ийг, ыг, г | **ийг-** fem.word ending with a consonant<br>**ыг-**masc.word ending with a consonant<br>**г-**after long vowels | *The brother* - **ахЫГ**<br>*English*: I read the BOOK. *Mongolian*: I BOOK**ЫГ** read. |
| **Ablative** - Гарах | *From whom* -Хэнээс<br>*From what* - Юунаас | аас, ээс,<br>оос, өөс | Follows vowel harmony rules.<br>If the word ends with double vowels, add **-н** before the suffix | *From brother* - **ахААС**<br>*English:* Read **from** the scriptures. *Mongolian:* Scripures**AAC** read. |
| **Instrumental** - Үйлдэх | *By whom* - Хэнээр<br>*By what* - Юугаар | аар, ээр,<br>оор, өөр | Follows vowel harmony rules | *By brother* - **ахААР**<br>*English:* write by means of a pen.<br>*Mongolian:* pen**AAP** write. |
| **Comitative** - Хамтрах | *With whom* - Хэнтэй<br>*With what* - Юутай | тай, тэй,<br>той | а, у- **тай**<br>э, ү ,ө- **тэй**<br>о- **той** | *With brother* - **ахТАЙ**<br>*English:* I went with her. *Mongolian:* I her**ТЭЙ** went. |
| **Directional** - Чиглэх | *Toward whom* - Хэн рүү<br>*Toward what*- Юу руу | руу, рүү,<br>луу, лүү | **руу** (m) **, рүү** (f)- for all words except those that end in "р"<br>**луу** (m), **лүү** (f)-words ending with letter "р" | *Toward brother* - **ах РУУ**<br>*English:* She went to church. *Mongolian:* She church **РҮҮ** went |

## 7. <u>Asking About / Describing Possession</u> *(ownership)* – Part 1

*(See Possessive Pronouns in a Mongolian reference book)*

Possessive Pronouns
(Genitive case)

| | |
|---|---|
| **миний** *my* | **бидний** **манай** *our* |
| **таны** (f.) **чиний** (inf.) *your* | **та нарын** (pl.) **танай** *your* |
| **энэний** (close) **түүний** (far) *his, hers, its* | **эдний** (close) **тэдний** (far) *their* |

**+**

Nouns

| | |
|---|---|
| **эхнэр** | *wife* |
| **нөхөр** | *husband* |
| **хүргэн** | *son-in-law* |
| **найз охин** | *girlfriend* |
| **найз залуу** | *boyfriend* |
| **аав** | *father* |
| **малгай** | *hat* |
| **харандаа** | *pencil* |
| **толь бичиг** | *dictionary* |
| **дүү** | *younger sibling* |
| **сүм** | *church* |

**+**

Negative
**биш**
*not*

*Question Particles*
**уу?** *(m)*
**үү?** *(f)*
**юу?** *(m)*
**юү?** *(f)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q**. **Таны багш уу?** *Your teacher (qp)?* | **Q**. **Түүний малгай юу?** *His/her hat (qp)?* |
| **A.** **Тийм, миний багш.** *Yes, my teacher.* | **A**. **Тийм, түүний малгай.** *Yes, his/her hat.* |
| **A.** **Үгүй, миний багш биш.** *No, my teacher not.* | **A**. **Үгүй, түүний малгай биш.** *No, his/her hat not.* |

**УУ /ҮҮ** will be used after the noun ending with the consonants according to the vowel harmony rules. For example: Is she your wife?- **Тэр таны эхнэр үү?**
**Юу / Юү** will be used after the noun ending with doubles vowels and dipthongs. For example: Is he your boyfriend?- **Тэр таны найз залуу юу?**
* The genitive case is used to show possession. *Refer to lesson 6.*

## 8. **Asking About / Describing Possession** *(ownership)* – Part 2

| Possessive Pronouns (Genitive case) | | | Plural Nouns | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **миний** *my* | **бидний манай** *our* | | **номнууд** | *books* | negative | |
| | | | **ач нар** | *grandchildren* | **биш** | |
| | | | **багш нар** | *teachers* | *(not)* | |
| | | | **Дагалдагчид** | *Apostles* | | |
| **таны** (f.) **чиний** (inf.) *your* | **та нарын** (pl.) **танай** *your* | **+** | **охид** | *daughters* | **+** | *Question Particles* |
| | | | **хүмүүс** | *people* | | **уу?** *(m)* |
| | | | **үгс** | *words* | | **үү?** *(f)* |
| | | | **Монголчууд** | *Mongolians* | | |
| **энэний** (close) **түүний** (far) *his, hers, its* | **эдний** (close) **тэдний** (far) *their* | | **залуучууд** | *youth* | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Q.** | **Таны номнууд уу?** *Your books (qp)?* | **Q.** | **Түүний үгс үү?** *His words (qp)?* |
| **A.** | **Тийм, миний номнууд.** *Yes, my books.* | **A.** | **Тийм, түүний үгс** . Yes, his words. |
| **A.** | **Үгүй, миний номнууд биш.** *No, my books not.* | **A.** | **Үгүй, түүний үгс биш.** No, his words not. |

The **-ууд, -үүд,** will be mostly used with non-living things. **Нар** will be used nouns related with person. **-д** will be used after the living nouns ending with **гчь аач**. If the word ends in **-чин**, to make it plural, drop the **-н** and add **-д.**

**-с, -чууд,** or **-чүүд** will be used after the nouns to indicate people in the plural tense. For example: "Mongolia" - **монгол** but when you add the ending, it means "Mongolians" - **Монголчууд.** If there is a specific number, you don't need to add the ending to pluralize the noun.

## 9. <u>Asking about / Expressing Possession</u> - Part 3

*(See Pronouns in Dative in a Mongolian reference book)*

**<u>Pronouns</u>** (with the Dative Case)

| | |
|---|---|
| **надад** *to/for/at me* | **бидэнд** *to/for/at us* |
| **чамд** (inf.) **танд** (f.) *to/for/at you* | **та нарт** (pl.) *to/for/at you* |
| **үүнд** (close) **түүнд** (far) *to/for/at him/her /it* | **эдэнд** (close) **тэдэнд** (far) *to/for/at them* |

+

**<u>Nouns</u>**

| | |
|---|---|
| **асуулт** | *question* |
| **захиа** | *letter* |
| **зэрэг** | *priesthood* |
| **ном** | *book* |
| **машин** | *car* |
| **бөгж** | *ring* |
| **мөнгө** | *money* |
| **зангиа** | *tie* |
| **цаг** | *watch* |

+

*<u>affirmative</u>*
**байна.**
*(have/has)*

*<u>negative</u>*
**байхгүй.**
*(do not/does not have)*

*<u>Question Particles</u>*
**уу?** *(m)*
**үү?** *(f)*
**вэ?**

**Q. Танд үзэг байна уу?**
*At you pen is (qp)?*

**A. Тийм, надад үзэг байна.**
*Yes, at me pen is.*

**A. Үгүй, надад үзэг байхгүй.**
*No, at me pen is not.*

**Q. Танд юу байна вэ?**
*At you what is (qp)?*

**A. Надад _____ байна.**
*At me _____ is.*

**A. Надад _____ байхгүй.**
*At me _____ is not.*

In Mongolian there are specific pronouns used with the dative case. They are used when expressing he ideas "to, for, at, in and on". Objective case (part of the objective. Pronoun is the object of the prepostion to, for, at. *Refer to lesson 6.* **УУ, ҮҮ** will be used with the direct questions. For example: Do you have a question?- **Танд асуулт байна уу? ВЭ** will be used with the indirect questions where there are question words such as: what- **юу**, when- **хэзээ**, where- **хаана**, why- **яагаад**, how many-**хэдэн**, how-**хэрхэн** and so forth. For example: How many questions do you have? - **Чамд хэдэн асуулт байна вэ?**

## 10. Asking about / Expressing Possession - Part 4

*(See verb "*тай,той, тэй*" in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Pronouns**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

**+**

**Nouns**

| | |
|---|---|
| **найз** | *friend* |
| **дүү** | *younger sibling* |
| **багш** | *teacher* |
| **машин** | *car* |
| **хүү** | *son* |
| **морь** | *horse* |
| **охин** | *daughter* |
| **гэр бүл** | *family* |
| **эгч** | *older sister* |
| **эмээ** | *grandmother* |
| **өвөө** | *grandfather* |

**+**

*affirmative*

**тай** – *have/has (m)*
**той** – *have/has (m)*
**тэй** – *have/has (f)*

*negative*

**гүй** - *don't / doesn't have*

**+**

*Question Particles*

**юу?**(m)

**юү?**(f)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q. Чи ах<u>тай</u> юу?** | **Q. Чи ____+ <u>тай</u> юу?** |
| *You older brother have (qp)?* | *You___ have. (qp)?* |
| **A. Тийм, би ах<u>тай</u>.** | **A. Тийм, би ___ + <u>тай</u>.** |
| *Yes, I older brother have.* | *Yes, I ____ have.* |
| **A. Үгүй, би ах<u>гүй</u>.** | **A. Үгүй, би ____+ <u>гүй</u>.** |
| *No, I older brother don't have.* | *No, I ___ don't have.* |

The commitative case is used to express the ideas of *with / together* and *have*. (Adding the commitative case is expressing a more permanent idea than using the dative case with байна; as in the previous lesson.) This is done by adding the endings - **тай, - той** or - **тэй** according to vowel harmony. Words that would normally require an ending with an **ө** in it, use the - **тэй** ending. *Note*: there is no - **төй** ending. Refer to lesson 6. For example: have or with grandpa means in Mongolian - **өвөөтэй**

## 11. Asking About / Expressing Ability, Permission

*(See verbs "*чадах , болох*" in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Pronouns**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

**+**

**Verbs**

**ав**ах - *to take*
**өг**өх - *to give*
**гар**ах - *to exit*

**+ -ч**

**яр**их - *to speak*
**гэрчл**эх - *to testify*
**ол**ох - *to find*
**унш**их - *to read*
**хий**х - *to do*
**тогло**х - *to play*
**тусл**ах - *to help*
**хар**ах - *to see / loot at*
**сэл**эх - *to swim*
**ор**ох - *to enter*

**+ -ж**

**+**

**Can**
**чадах** *(inf.)*
**чадна**
**чадахгүй**
*can't*

**+**

*Question Particles*

**уу?**

**+**

**May**
**болох** *(inf.)*
**болно**
**болохгүй**
*may not*

**вэ?**

---

**Q.** **Та дуулж чадах уу?**
You sing can (qp)?

**A.** **Тийм, би дуулж чадна.**
*Yes, I sing can.*

**A.** **Үгүй, би дуулж чадахгүй.**
*No, I sing cannot.*

**Q.** **Би уншиж болох уу?**
I read may (qp)?

**A.** **Тийм, та уншиж болно.**
*Yes, you read may.*

**A.** **Үгүй, та уншиж болохгүй.**
*No, you read may not.*

---

**Q.** **Та юу хийж чадах вэ?**
*You what to do can (qp)?*

**A.** **Би _____ чадна.**
*I _____ can.*

In English we often use the word "can" interchangeably as both "can" (capability) and "may" (permission). In Mongolian the two ideas are separate. In Mongolian "may" (permission) is **болох**, and "can" (capability) is **чадах**. To express the ideas of may or can, the verb is put into the - **ж / ч** form and followed by **болох** or **чадах** in the appropriate time tense. The - **ж/ч** is always added to the verb stem. Use **Ж** if the root of word in the sentence ends with the following consonants **н, м, л, or single and long vowels.** Use **Ч** after the root of the words ending with these following consonants **в, г, р, с, д**. Root of the word never ends with the double consonant. Explanation of infinitive verb form: Verbs in their infinitive or "dictionary" form always end with an "**х**". Please see Lesson 9 how to use the question particle **вэ**.

## 12. Asking / Describing Actions and Events - Part 1

*(See Past Tense in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Pronouns**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

+

**Verbs**

[1]**унш**их - *to read*
[1]**ав**ах - *to get / take / recieve*
[1]**хаа**х - *to close*
[1]**дуул**ах - *to sing*
[1]**сур**ах - *to study*
[1]**хар**ах - *to see*

+

[2]**ойлго**х - *to understand*

[3]**хий**х - *to do*
[3]**мэд**эх - *to know*
[3]**бич**их - *to write*
[3]**ид**эх - *to eat*

[4]**өг**өх - *to give*

+

*affirmative*
- **сан**[1]
- **сон**[2]
- **сэн**[3]
- **сөн**[4]

*negative*
- **аагүй**[1]
- **оогүй**[2]
- **ээгүй**[3]
- **өөгүй**[4]

+

*Question Particles*
**бэ?**
**уу?** *(m)*
**үү?** *(f)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Q.** | **Та ном уншсан уу?** *You read book (qp)?* | **Q.** | **Та юу хийсэн бэ?** *You what did (qp)?* |
| **A.** | **Тийм, би ном уншсан.** *Yes, I book read.* | **A.** | **Би** (verb stem) **-сан[4].** *I _____-ed.* |
| **A.** | **Үгүй, би ном уншаагүй.** *No, I book read did not.* | **A.** | **Би** (verb) **-аагүй[4].** *I _____didn't.* |

To use verbs in past tense, the ending **–сан[4](-сан, -сон, -сэн, -сөн)** is added to the verb stem according to vowel harmony.

*- **сан** [4] We use the superscript number "4" to show that there are four of this suffix, as listed above.
*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.
If the stem ends with double vowels, please use " **Г** " before adding the suffix begins with the double vowels. For example; verb of хаах- stem is **хаа.** When you add suffix **аагүй** on the stem , you use "**Г"** before adding the suffix; **хааГаагүй**
**УУ, ҮҮ** will be used with the direct questions. For example, Did you understand?- **Чи ойлгосон уу?**
**БЭ** will be used with the indirect questions where there are question words such as: what- **юу**, when- **хэзээ**, where- **хаана**, why- **яагаад**, how many-**хэрхэн**, how- **хэрхэн** and so forth. For example: What did you understand? - **Чи юу ойлгосон бэ?**

## 13. <u>Asking / Describing Actions and Events</u> - Part 2

*(See Present Continous Tense in a Mongolian reference book)*

| **Pronouns** | | | **Verbs** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *affirmative* | | | | *Question Particles* | |
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* | | [1]**сур**ах - *to study / learn* | **- ч** | | | | | |
| | | | [1]**залбир**ах - *to pray* | | | | | | |
| | | | [4]**өг**өх - *to give* | | | | | + | **уу?** *(m)* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* | + | [1]**ав**ах - *to get / take* | | + | + | **байна** *to be + "ing"* | | **үү?** *(f)* **вэ?** |
| | | | [2]**хий**х - *to do* | | | | | | |
| | | | [2]**цэвэрлэ**х - *to clean* | | | | | | |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* | | [1]**угаа**х - *to wash* | **- ж** | | | | | |
| | | | [1]**хар**ах - *to see / look (at)* | | | | | | |
| | | | [3]**ойлго**х - *to understand* | *negative* | | | | | |
| | | | | **- аагүй**[1] | | | | | |
| | | | | **- ээгүй**[2] | | | | | |
| | | | | **- оогүй**[3] | + | | | | |
| | | | | **- өөгүй**[4] | | | | | |

Examples:

**Q. Та юу хийж байна вэ?**
*You what doing are (qp)?*
**A. Би сурч байна.**
*I studying am.*
**A. Би сурахгүй байна.**
*I studying not am.*

**Q. Тэд харж байна уу?**
*They looking are (qp)?*
**A. Тийм, тэд харж байна.**
*Yes, they looking are.*
**A. Үгүй, тэд харахгүй байна.**
*No, they looking not are.*

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity. Use **Ж** if the root of word in the sentence ends with the following consonants **н, м, л, or single and long vowels.** Use **Ч** after the root of the words ending with these following consonants **в, г, р, с, д**. However, there are few exceptions in this rule such as: **харж**

**УУ, ҮҮ** will be used with the direct questions. For example: Do you undersand - **Чи ойлгож байна уу?**
**ВЭ** will be used with the indirect questions where there are question words such as: what- **юу**, when- **хэзээ**, where- **хаана**, why- **яагаад**, how many-**хэрхэн**, how- **хэрхэн** and so forth. For example: What do you understand? - **Чи юу ойлгож байна вэ?**

## 14. Asking /Answering Questions of Time - Part 1

*(See Numbers, Time & Years in a Mongolian reference book)*

0 - **тэг (ноль)**
1 - **нэг**
2 - **хоёр**
3 - **гурав (гурван)**
4 - **дөрөв (дөрвөн)**
5 - **тав (таван)**
6 - **зургаа (зургаан)**
7 - **долоо (долоон)**
8 - **найм (найман)**
9 - **ес (есөн)**
10 - **арав (арван)**

11 - **арван нэг**
12 - **арван хоёр**
13 - **арван гурав**
14 - **арван дөрөв**
15 - **арван тав**
16 - **арван зургаа**
17 - **арван долоо**
18 - **арван найм**
19 - **арван ес**

10 - **арав (арван)**
20 - **хорь (хорин)**
30 - **гуч (гучин)**
40 - **дөч (дөчин)**
50 - **тавь (тавин)**
60 - **жар (жаран)**
70 - **дал (далан)**
80 - **ная (наян)**
90 - **ер (ерэн)**
100 - **зуу (зуун)**
1,000 - **мянга (мянган)**
1,000,000 - **сая**

Examples:

45 - **дөчин тав**
25 -**хорин тав**
36- **гучин зургаа**
**наян дөрөв**
84 - **наян дөрөв**
384 - **гурван зуун наян дөрөв**
2384 - **хоёр мянга гурван зуун**

Note: "**н"** is added to numbers when talking about numbers of specific things like 5 books **(таван ном).** The numbers one (1) and two (2) are exceptions to this rule.

## 14. <u>Asking / Answering Questions of Time</u> - Part 2

*(See numbers and time in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Q. Цаг хэд болж байна вэ?**
Time how many is becoming? (what time is it)

**A. 1. Цаг……. болж байна.**
Time… is becoming

**2. .....( н) цаг .....( н) минут**
(insert time) …. clock (insert minute).... minute

*<u>affirmative</u>*
**Цаг....болж байна** *<u>Question Particle</u>*
time.... is becoming
**Цаг.... өнгөрч байна.** **уу?**
time .. is passing
*<u>negative</u>*
**Цаг....болоогүй байна.**
Time ... is not becoming
**Цаг...өнгөрөөгүй байна**
time ..... is not passing

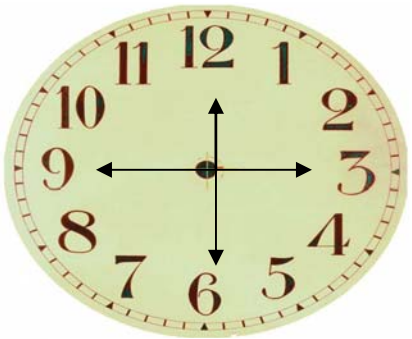
**3. (.....) аас, ээс, оос, өөс ….. ( н) минут өнгөрч байна.**
(insert time) from .....minute is passing. (... minute past from ..... time)

**4. ……цагт…….. минут дутуу байна.**
(insert time) o'clock to …. . minute left. (.... minute left until .... o'clock)

* When you insert numbers, add **(Н)** to the end of the number, except for one and two. For example: 3 o'clock - **гурван цаг**, 6 o'clock - **зургаан цаг**, 15 minutes - **арван таван минут**, 30 minutes - **гучин минут**, 28 minutes - **хорин найман минут** etc…

**1. Цаг арван хоёр болж байна.**
*Time 12 is becoming*

**4. Арван хоёр цагт арван таван минут дутуу байна**
*12 o'clock to 15 minutes left.*



**2. Цаг арван хоёр цаг, арван таван минут.**
*Time 12 o'clock, 15 minutes*

**3. Арван хоёроос гучин минут өнгөрч байна.**
*12 from 30 minutes past.*

## 15. Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place, Purpose *(The Date)*

- Learn the days of the week and the months of the year, in preparation for learning to express the date
- Next, create a simple display like the one shown below, which will help keep the pattern in mind:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Q.** | **уулзалт** *(the appointment)*<br>**оройн хоол** *(dinner)*<br>**төрсөн өдөр** *(the birthday)*<br>**хурал** *(the meeting)*<br>**усан баталгаа** *(the baptism)*<br>**ярилцлага** *(the interview)* | **+** | **хэзээ**<br>*(when)*<br>**хэд дэх өдөр**<br>*(what day)*<br>**хэдэн цагаас**<br>*(what time)* | **+** | **вэ?** |

| **A. Year- Он** | **Month - Сар** | **Day of Month- Өдөр** | **Weekday -Долоо хоног** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Мянга найман зуун хорин** *(1820)*<br>**Хоёр мянга таван** *(2005)*<br>**Хоёр мянга зургаан** *(2006)*<br>**Хоёр мянга долоон** *(2007)*<br>**Хоёр мянга найман** *(2008)* | **Нэгдүгээр сар** *(Jan)*<br>**Хоёрдугаар сар** *(Feb)*<br>**Гуравдугаар сар** *(Mar)*<br>**Дөрөвдүгээр сар** *(Apr)*<br>**Тавдугаар сар** *(May)*<br>**Зургадугаар сар** *(June)*<br>**Долдугаар сар** *(July)*<br>**Наймдугаар сар** *(Aug)*<br>**Есдүгээр сар** *(Sep)*<br>**Аравдугаар сар** *(Oct)*<br>**Арван нэгдүгээр**<br>**Арван хоёрдугаар сар** *(Dec)* | **нэгэн** *(1st)*<br>**хоёрон** *(2nd)*<br>**гурван** *(3rd)*<br>**дөрвөн** *(4th)* | **Нэг дэх өдөр** *(Mon)*<br>**Хоёр дахь өдөр** *(Tues)*<br>**Гурав дахь өдөр** *(Wed)*<br>**Дөрөв дэх өдөр** *(Thu)*<br>**Тав дахь өдөр** *(Fri)*<br>**Хагас сайн өдөр** *(Sat)*<br>**Бүтэн сайн өдөр** *(Sun)* |

**Q. Уулзалт хэзээ вэ?**

*Meeting when (will be)?*

**A. Уулзалт хоёр мянга гурван оны нэг сарын гуравны тав дахь өдөр.**

*Meeting 2003 year of Jan of three of Friday.*

We often use **нэг сар** (one month) instead of **нэгдүгээр сар** (the first month). This rule applies to the rest of the months as well. For example; (February) instead of saying the **хоёрдугаар сар** (second month), we say **хоёр сар** (two month) etc...

## 16. Asking About/ Expressing Actions

*(See Present Simple Tense in a Mongolian reference book)*

| **Pronouns** | | **Nouns** | **Verbs** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* | **цай** - *tea*<br>**ном** - *book*<br>**захиа** - *letter* | [1]**уу**х *to drink*<br>[1]**унш**их *to read*<br>[1]**дуул**ах *to sing* | *affirmative*<br>**- даг**[1]<br>**- дэг**[2]<br>**- дог**[3] | *Question Particles*<br>**уу?** *(m)* |
| **Чи** (inf.)<br>**Та** (f.)<br>*You* | **Та нар** (pl.)<br>*You* | **хоол** - *food*<br>**дуу** - *song* | [1]**сур**ах *to study*<br>[1]**заа**х *to teach* | **- дөг**[4] | **үү?** *(f)* |
| **Энэ** (close)<br>**Тэр** (far)<br>*He, She, It* | **Эд** close)<br>**Тэд** (far)<br>*They* | **+ чихэр** - *candy* **+**<br>**хэл** - *language*<br>**яриа** - *talk*<br>**хичээл** - *lesson*<br>**кино** - *movie*<br>**библи** - *Bible* | **+**<br>[2]**бич**их *to write*<br>[2]**хий**х *to do / to make*<br>[2]**ид**эх *to eat*<br>[2]**үзэ**х *to watch*<br>[3]**ойлго**х *to understand*<br>[4]**өг**өх *to give* | **+**<br>*negative*<br>**- даггүй**[1]<br>**- дэггүй**[2]<br>**- доггүй**[3]<br>**- дөггүй**[4] | **+**<br>**вэ?** |

| Examples: | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Q.** | **Та ном уншдаг уу?**<br>*You book read (qp)?* | **Та юу заадаг вэ?**<br>*You what teach (qp)?* |
| **A.** | **Тийм, би ном уншдаг .**<br>*Yes, I book read. (everyday)* | **Би_____-даг[4].**<br>*I _____ (everyday).* |
| **A.** | **Үгүй, Би ном уншдаггүй.**<br>*No, I book read don't.* | **Би ____ -даггүй[4].**<br>*I ___ (everyday don't).* |

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.
Add the affirmative suffixes on the root of the word, but add the negative suffix on the infinitive word

## 17. <u>Asking About / Describing Actions and Events</u> Part 3

*(See Future Tense in a Mongolian reference book).*

| **Pronouns** | | | **Nouns** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* | | [1]**яри**х - *to speak*<br>[1]**уу**х - *to drink*<br>[1]**тусла**х - *to help* | | *affirmative*<br>**- на**[1]<br>**- нэ**[2]<br>**- но**[3]<br>**- нө**[4] | *Question Particles*<br>**уу?** *(m)*<br>**үү?** *(f)*<br>**вэ?** |
| **Чи** (inf.)<br>**Та** (f.)<br>*You* | **Та нар** (pl.)<br>*You* | **+** | [1]**яв**ах - *to go* | **+** | | **+** |
| **Энэ** (close)<br>**Тэр** (far)<br>*He, She, It* | **Эд** close)<br>**Тэд** (far)<br>*They* | | [2]**хий**х - *to do*<br>[3]**тогло**х - *to play*<br>[3]**бод**ох - *to think*<br>[4]**өг**өх - *to give* | | *negative*<br>**- гүй** | |

| Examples: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Q.** | **Та явах уу?**<br>*You go will (qp)?* | **Q.** | **Та юу хийх вэ?**<br>*You what will do (qp)?* |
| | **А.** | **Тийм, би явна.**<br>*Yes, I go will.* | **А.** | **Би_____-на[4].**<br>*I _____ will.* |
| | **А.** | **Үгүй, би явахгүй.**<br>*No, I go will not.* | **А.** | **Би _____ -гүй.**<br>*I _____ will not.* |

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.
Add the affirmative suffixes on the root of the word, but add the negative suffix on the infinitive word

## 18. Polite forms of speech *(Please)*

*(See Polite forms of speech in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Pronouns**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

\+ *negative* do not/does not **битгий** +

**Verbs**

**[1]суух** - *to sit*
**[1]явах** - *to go*
**[1]уйлах** - *to cry*

**[2]инээх** - *to laugh / smile*
**[2]хийх** - *to do*
**[2]үнсэх** - *to kiss*

**[3]босох** - *to stand up*
**[3]сонсох** - *to hear/listen*

**[4]өгөх** - *to give*

\+

*affirmative*
**- аарай[1]**
**- оорой[2]**
**- ээрэй[3]**
**- өөрэй[4]**

**- аач[1]**
**- ооч[2]**
**- ээч[3]**
**- өөч[4]**

\+ *Question Particles*
**уу?** *(m)*
**үү?** *(f)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Examples: | **Q.** | **Би явах уу?** I go (qp)? | **Q.** | **Би унтах уу?** *I sleep (qp)?* |
| | **A.** | **Чи яваач.** *You go please.* | **A.** | **Чи унтаарай.** You sleep please. |
| | **A.** | **Чи битгий яваач.** *You don't go please.* | **A.** | **Чи битгий унтаарай.** You don't sleep please. |

In Mongolian there is no single word for "please". Please is expressed by the use of honorific reference and vocabulary. For example a verb in its root form is in the imperative; and when used alone or with a familiar pronoun it expresses outright command.

Adding the ending **-аач[4] (-аач,-ээч, -ооч,-өөч)** to the verb stem, according to vowel harmony, softens the command, making it more polite. The **–аарай[4] (-аарай, -оорой, -ээрэй, -өөрэй)** ending expresses an even more polite form which would translate to "please". This ending is often used with very short sentences (wishes, goodbyes, commands etc). If the root of the words end with double vowels, do not forget to use **г** before the suffix. For example: инээ**г**ээрэй, суу**г**аарай.

The word "**битгий**" means "don't /doesn't " (command form). It comes before the verb. Affirmative ending will be added to the stem of the verb.

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.

## 19. Asking About / Expressing Desire – Part 1

(*See Asking About / Expressing Desire in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Pronouns**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

**+**

**Verbs**

**[1]уух** - *to drink*
**[1]сурах** - *to learn / study*
**[1]явах** - *to go*
**[1]залбирах** - *to pray*

**[2]идэх** - *to eat*

**[3]орох** - *to enter*

**[4]өмсөх** - *to wear*
**[4]өгөх** - *to give*

**+**

*affirmative*

**- маар[1] байна**
**- мээр[2] байна**
**- моор[3] байна**
**- мөөр[4] байна**

*negative*

**- маар[1] + гүй байна**
**- мээр[2] + гүй байна**
**- моор[3] + гүй байна**
**- мөөр[4] + гүй байна**

**+**

*Question Particles*

**уу?** *(m)*
**үү?** *(f)*
**вэ?**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Examples: | **Q.** | **Та талх идмээр байна уу?** | **Q.** | **Та юу уумаар байна вэ?** |
| | | You bread want to eat (qp)? | | You what want to drink (qp)? |
| | **A.** | **Тийм, би талх идмээр байна**. | **A.** | **Би _____ уумаар байна.** |
| | | *Yes, I bread want to eat.* | | *I_____ want to drink.* |
| | **A.** | **Үгүй, би талх идмээргүй байна** | **A.** | **Би _____уумааргүй байна.** |
| | | *No, I bread not want to eat.* | | *I _____don't want to drink.* |

*Explanation: The* **– маар[1]** ***(- маар[1], - мээр[2], - моор[3],- мөөр[4])*** *ending is used to express the "want" idea. This is a fairly casual way to communicate desire or want. The* **– маар[1]** *is always added to a verb stem, it may not be used with nouns. A verb with the* **– маар[1]** *ending is always followed by some form of the "to be" verb* **байх***, usually* **байна***, (is / am / are) or* **байсан.** *(was / were)*

To express the "don't want" idea, the negative suffix **- гүй** is added to the end of **– маар[1]**.
e.g **идмээргүй**.

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative *and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.*

## 20. Asking About / Expressing Desire – Part 2

*(See verb "**хүсэх**" in a Mongolian reference book)*

| **Pronouns** | | **Verbs** | Accusative Case Endings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* | [1]**идэх -** *to eat*<br>[1]**бичих -** *to write*<br>[1]**ярих -** *to speak* | [1]**ийг (f)** | *affirmative*<br>**хүсэж байна** *want.* | *Question Particles*<br>**уу?** *(m)*<br>**вэ?** | |
| **Чи** (inf.)<br>**Та** (f.)<br>*You* | **Та нар** (pl.)<br>*You* | [2]**сурах -** *to study*<br>[2]**унших -** *to read*<br>[2]**унтах -** *to sleep* | [2]**ыг (m)** | *negative*<br>**хүсэхгүй байна** *don't / doesn't want.* | | |
| **Энэ** (close)<br>**Тэр** (far)<br>*He, She, It* | **Эд** close)<br>**Тэд** (far)<br>*They* | | | | | |

Examples:

**Q.** **Та идэхийг хүсэж байна уу?**
*You eat wanting are (qp)?*

**A.** **Тийм, би идэхийг хүсэж байна**.
*Yes, I to eat wanting am.*

**A.** **Үгүй, би идэхийг хүсэхгүй байна.**
*No, I to eat wanting not am.*

**Q.** **Та юу хийхийг хүсэж байна вэ?**
*You what to do wanting are (qp)?*

**A.** **Би __ + ийг / + ыг хүсэж байна.**
*I _____ wanting am.*

**A.** **Би ___+ ийг / + ыг хүсэхгүй байна.**
*I _____ wanting not am.*

In English we say, "I want to eat". In Mongolian you say, "I to eat wanting am", using the verb **"хүсэх".** You may not use this with nouns, you may only use this with verbs. (ex. "I want a book" in Mongolian this must be said like this "I a book to get wanting am".) **ИЙГ** will be used with feminine vowels (**э, ө, ү** ) and neutral vowel (**и** ). **ЫГ** will be used with the masculine vowels ( **а, о, у**).
**УУ** will be used with the direct questions. Forexample: Do you want to write?- **Чи бичихийг хүсэж байна уу?**
**ВЭ** will be used with the indirect questions where there are question words such as: what- **юу**, when- **хэзээ**, where- **хаана**, why- **яагаад**, how many-**хэдэн**, how- **хэрхэн** and so forth. For example: What do you want to write about?- **Чи юу бичихийг хүсэж байна вэ?**

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.

## 21. <u>Asking About / Expressing Desire</u> - Part 3 *(Like)*

*(See "To Like" in a Mongolian reference book)*

**<u>Pronouns</u>**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

**+**

**<u>Verbs</u>**

**унших -** *to read*
**залбирах -** *to pray*
**бэлтгэх -** *to prepare*
**тоглох -** *to play*
**инээх -** *to smile*
**уйлах -** *to cry*
**уурлах -** *to get angry*
**аялах -** *to travel*
**хүлээх -** *to wait*

**+**

**дуртай** *like*

**дургүй** *don't like*

**+**

*<u>Question Particles</u>*

**юу?**
**вэ?**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <u>Examples</u>: | **Q.** | **Та унших дуртай юу?** *You to read like (qp)?* | **Q.** | **Та юу хийх дуртай вэ?** *You what to do like (qp)?* |
| | **A.** | **Тийм, би унших дуртай.** *Yes, I to read like.* | **A.** | **Би_____ дуртай.** *I _____ like.* |
| | **A.** | **Үгүй, би унших дургүй.** *No, I to read like don't.* | **A.** | **Би _____ дургүй.** *I _____ like don't.* |

**+**

The word "**дуртай**" is used to express "like". The verb is left in the infinitive form.

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.

**ЮУ** will be used with the direct questions such as: Do you like to play?- **Тэр тоглох дуртай юу?**
**ВЭ** will be used with the indirect questions where there are questions words such as: when - **хэзээ**, what-**юу**, where - **хаана**, why- **яагаад**, how- **хэрхэн**, how many times- **хэдэн удаа** and so forth. For example: What do you like to play?- **Тэр юу тоглох дуртай вэ?**

## 22. Asking About / Expressing Preference *(Love)*

| Pronouns | | | Nouns | | Dative Endings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* | | **Есүс Христ -** *Jesus Christ* | | | | | |
| | | | **гэр бүл -** *family* | | **д** | **хайртай** | | |
| | | | **сүм -** *church* | | | *love* | *Question Particles* | |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* | **+** | **Сургаал -** *gospel* | **+** | | **+** | | **юу? вэ?** |
| | | | **Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг -** *Heavenly Father* | | **т** | **хайргүй** *don't love* | | |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* | | | | | | | |

| Examples: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Q.** | **Тэр түүнд хайртай юу?** *She to him love with (qp)?* | **Q.** | **Та хэнд хайртай вэ?** *You to who love with (qp)?* |
| | **A.** | **Тийм, тэр түүнд хайртай.** *Yes, she to him love with.* | **A.** | **Би _____ хайртай**. *I _____ love with.* |
| | **A.** | **Үгүй, тэр түүнд хайргүй.** *No, she to him love not (without).* | **A.** | **Би _____ хайргүй.** *I _____ love not (without).* |

The word "**хайртай**" is used to express love. In Mongolian you may not use the word "**хайртай**" informally such as " I love football". It also may not be used with a verb such as "I love to eat"
**ЮУ** will be used with the direct questions such as: Do you love Heavenly Father?- Чи Тэнгэрлэг Эцэгт хайртай юу?
**ВЭ** will be used with the question words such as: with whom- хэнд, with what- юунд, why-яагаад, and so forth. Forexample: With whom do you love?- Чи хэнд хайртай вэ?
*****As you can see, the dative case suffix is - **д** (sometimes – **т**). We use -**д** after most words.
For words ending in **в, г, р** or **с** we use **т.** You can add the siffix **ээ** at the end of the dative endings "д, т" to denote the close relationship. Instead of saying to my family as "гэр бүлд," you can say "гэр бүлдээ."

## 23. Asking About / Expressing Need, Necessity, Urgency

*(See "To need and To Must"in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Pronouns**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

**+**

**Verbs**

**идэх -** *to eat*
**сурах -** *to study*
**бичих -** *to write*
**унших -** *to read*
**унтах -** *to sleep*
**амлах -** *to promise*
**харах -** *to see/look at*
**ярих -** *to speak*
**ажиллах -** *to work*
**залбирах -** *to pray*
**дуудах -** *to call*

**+**

*affirmative*
**ёстой**
*must*

**хэрэгтэй**
*need / needs*

*negative*
**ёсгүй**
*must not*

**хэрэггүй**
*don't need / doesn't need*

**+**

*Question Particles*
**юу?**
**вэ?**

Examples:

**Q. Та сурах ёстой юу?**
*You study must (qp)?*

**A. Тийм, би сурах ёстой.**
*Yes, I study must.*

**A. Үгүй, би сурах ёсгүй**.
*No, I study must not.*

**Q. Та юу хийх ёстой вэ?**
*You what to do must (qp)?*

**A. Би _____ ёстой.**
*I _____ must.*

**A. Би _____ ёсгүй.**
*I _____ must not.*

---

**Q. Та унтах хэрэгтэй юу?**
*You to sleep need (qp)?*

**A. Тийм, би унтах хэрэгтэй**.
*Yes, I to sleep need.*

**A.Үгүй, би унтах хэрэггүй.**
*No, I sleep need not.*

**Q. Та юу хийх хэрэгтэй вэ?**
*You what to do need (qp)?*

**A.** Би _____ хэрэгтэй
I _____ need.

**A. Би _____ хэрэггүй.**
*I _____ need not.*

The concept of need and must are very simple. When either need or must is used with a verb, the verb is left in the infinitive case, and goes directly before the word need or must.
(ex. **явах хэрэгтэй** "go need", or **өгөх ёстой** "give must".)
The word "**ёстой**"in Mongolian is very formal. Usually "**хэрэгтэй**"is spoken.
**ЮУ** will be used with the direct questions such as: Do you must read?- Чи унших ёстой юу?
**ВЭ** will be used with indirect questions with the question words such as: why-яагаад, how-,how many times-хэдэн удаа, when-хэзээ, what-юу, where- хаана and so forth. Чи яагаад унших хэрэгтэй вэ?

## 24. Asking About / Expressing Motion

*(See Motion in a Mongolian reference book)*

| **Pronouns** | |
|---|---|
| **Би** *I* | **Бид** *We* |
| **Чи** (inf.) **Та** (f.) *You* | **Та нар** (pl.) *You* |
| **Энэ** (close) **Тэр** (far) *He, She, It* | **Эд** close) **Тэд** (far) *They* |

**+**

| **Nouns** | Directional Case Endings | |
|---|---|---|
| **сүм** | *to / toward* | *church* |
| **ТҮЦ** | **+ рүү** | *kiosk* |
| **эмнэлэг** | | *hospital* |
| **Монгол** | | *Mongolia* |
| **гол** | | *river* |
| **гуанз** | **+ руу** | *café* |
| **сургууль** | | *school* |
| **номын сан** | | *library* |
| **эмийн сан** | | *pharmacy* |
| **дэлгүүр** | **+ лүү** | *store* |
| **гэр** | | *home* |
| **Баатар Улаанбаатар** | **+ луу** | *Baatar Ulaanbaatar* |

**+**

| *affirmative* |
|---|
| **явсан** |
| *went* |

**+**

| *Question Particles* |
|---|
| **уу?** |
| **бэ?** |

**+**

| *negative* |
|---|
| **яваагүй** |
| *did not go* |

| Examples: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Q. Та сүм рүү явсан уу?** | **Q. Та хаашаа явсан вэ?** |
| | *You church toward went (qp)?* | *You where to went (qp)?* |
| | **A. Тийм, би сүм рүү явсан.** | **A. Би ___ +руу$^2$ , +луу$^2$ явсан.** |
| | *Yes, I church toward went.* | *I _____ towards went.* |
| | **A. Үгүй, би сүм рүү яваагүй.** | **A. ___ +руу$^2$ , +луу$^2$ яваагүй.** |
| | *No, I church toward didn't go.* | *I _____ towards didn't go.* |

The directional case. This is an ending that is written as a separate word. Use **РУУ / РҮҮ** for all words except those that end in "**р**". When a word ends in "**р**" use **ЛУУ/ ЛҮҮ** according to vowel harmony. *Refer to lesson 6.*

**УУ** will be used with the direct question such as: I went to Mongolia -Би Монгол явсан.

**БЭ** will be used with the indirect questions with these questions words such as: when-хэзээ, where-хаана, why-яагаад, how many times-хэдэн удаа, how-хэрхэн. Forexample, when did you go to Mongolia- Чи хэзээ Монгол явсан бэ?

## 25. Asking About / Describing Actions and Events with Others - Part 1

*(See Pronouns in the comitative case in a Mongolian reference book)*

**Pronouns**

**Би** - *I*
**Та** - You
**Чи** - *You (in)*
**Энэ** - *He, she, it (close)*
**Тэр** - *He, she, it (far)*
**Бид** - *We*
**Та нар** - *You (pl)*
**Эд** - *They (close)*
**Тэд** - *They (far)*

+

**Pronouns in the Comitative Case**

| | |
|---|---|
| **надтай** *with me* | **бидэнтэй** *with us* |
| **тантай чамтай** *with you* | **та нартай** *with you* |
| **үүнтэй түүнтэй** *with him / her / (it)* | **тэдэнтэй** *with them* |

+

**Verbs**

[1]**унш**их - *to read*
[1]**яр**их - *to speak*
[1]**яв**ах - *to go*
[1]**дуул**ах - *to sing*
[1]**сур**ах - *to study*
[1]**уулз**ах - *to meet*
[1]**залбир**ах - *to pray*
[1]**давт**ах - *to review*
[1]**заа**х - *to teach*
[1]**ажилла**х - *to work*

[2]**ир**эх - *to come*

[3]**тогло**х - *to play*
[3]**оч**их - *to go to*

[4]**зөвлө**х - *to advise*

+

**Future tense endings**

*affirmative*
[1]**на** [3]**но**
[2]**нэ** [4]**нө**

+ *negative*
**гүй**
*will not*

+

*Question Particles*
**уу?**
**үү?**
**вэ?**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Examples: | **Q.** | **Та түүнтэй унших уу?** | **Q.** | **Та хэнтэй ярих вэ?** |
| | | You him / her with read (qp)? | | *You who with speak (qp)?* |
| | **A.** | **Тийм, би түүнтэй уншина.** | **A.** | **Би ____ тай[3] ярина.** |
| | | *I with him / her read will.* | | *I _____ with speak will.* |
| | **A.** | **Үгүй, би түүнтэй уншихгүй**. | | |
| | | *I with him/her read won't.* | | |

Using the comitative case. *Refer to lesson 6.*

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.
**УУ** and **YY** will be used with the direct questions such as: Will you Чи надтай хамт тоглох уу?
**ВЭ** will be used with the indirect questions such as: when-хэзээ, where-хаана, why-яагаад, how many times-хэдэн удаа, how-хэрхэн. When will you play with me?- Чи хэзээ надтай хамт тоглох вэ?
You will add the affirmative endings on the root of the verbs. However, you will add the negative endings and question particles on the infinitive form of the verbs.

## 26. Asking About / Describing Actions and Events about Others - Part 2

*(See Genitive case in a Mongolian reference book)*

| **Pronouns** | | **Nouns** | Genitive Case Endings | *About* | **Verbs** | | *Question Particles* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Би** - *I*<br>**Та** - You<br>**Чи** - *You (in)*<br>**Энэ** - *He, she, it (close)*<br>**Тэр** - *He, she, it (far)*<br>**Бид** - *We*<br>**Та нар** - *You (pl)*<br>**Эд** - *They (close)*<br>**Тэд** - *They (far)* | + | **Мормоны Ном -** *The Book of Mormon*<br>**нүглээ наминчлал -** *repentance*<br>**номлолын ажил -** *missionary work*<br>**Авралын төлөвлөгөө -** *The Plan of Salvation*<br>**Ариун Сүнс -** *The Holy Ghost* | **-ын**<br>**-ы**<br>**-ийн**<br>**-ий**<br>**-ний** | **тухай**<br>**талаар** | **[1]сур**ах - *to study / learn*<br>**[1]заа**х - *to teach*<br>**[2]мэд**эх - *to know*<br>**[3]сонс**ох - *to listen*<br>**[3]бод**ох - *to think*<br>**[3]ойлг**ох - *to understand*<br>**[4]зөвл**өх - *to advise* | *affirmative*<br>**- сан[1]**<br>**- сон[2]**<br>**- сэн[3]**<br>**- сөн[4]**<br>*negative*<br>**- аагүй[1]**<br>**- ээгүй[2]**<br>**- оогүй[3]**<br>**- өөгүй[4]** | **уу?**<br>**үү?**<br>**вэ?** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q. Чи Есүс Христийн тухай сонссон уу?**<br>*You Jesus Christ about heard (listened) (qp)?* | **Q. Чи Монголын талаар мэдэх үү?**<br>*You Mongolia about know (qp)?* |
| **A. Тийм, би Есүс Христийн тухай сонссон.**<br>*Yes, I Jesus Christ about heard.* | **A. Тийм, би Монголын талаар мэднэ.**<br>*Yes, I Mongolia about know.* |
| **A. Үгүй, би Есүс Христийн тухай сонсоогүй.**<br>*No, I Jesus Christ about heard didn't.* | **A. Үгүй, би Монголын талаар мэдэхгүй.**<br>*No, I Mongolia about know don't.* |

The words **"талаар**" and "**тухай"** both mean "about". They can be used interchangeably; however, **талаар** has a more formal connotation to it. These words always come after the word they modify, and the word they modify receives the genitive ending. The general rule how to use the above suffixes: Use **ын, ийн** if the words ends with consonants ( ном**ын**, Христ**ийн**). Use **ний, ны** words ends with with long vowels and с (төлөвлөг**өөний**, Ариун Сүн**сний**). If the words ends with **н** use either **ы** or **ий** (Мормо**ны**). When you add the different suffixes, remember to follow the vowel harmony rule.

*Learn the verbs from the list above, practice asking and answering questions in the affirmative and negative forms. Devote as much time as possible to the "Practice" activity.